FIRE SERVICE BRIEFING MEETINGS

National Fire Coordination Study

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE/FOREST SERVICE/DIVISION OF FIRE CONTROL

REPORT OF FIRE SERVICE

BRIEFING MEETINGS

Analysis by

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INTRODUCTION

Effecitve July 1, 1964, the Forest Service began a National Fire Coordination Study for the Office of Civil Defense, Office of the Secretary of the Army. The purpose of the study is to recommend how existing Federal, State, local, and private fire forces can be most effectively joined to cope with fires which might result from a nuclear or similar disaster. Ability to effectively cope with fires resulting from such a disaster could be closely related to the ability of the United States to survive as a Nation. Thus the recommendations, plans, policies, and procedures resulting from the National Fire Coordination Study must reflect the thinking, experience and creativity of the most capable people in the fire services.

Zone meetings were held with key members of the fire services and interested organizations as a first step in the study. The purposes of these meetings were to (1) brief the fire services and fire organizations about the objectives, content and scope of the study and (2) develop ideas and suggestions that would contribute to the quality of the study. These meetings were purposely kept small 20 to 40 people - our thought being that discussion and interchange of ideas in such a group would be most effective. We contemplated that following the meetings, these key people would spread information about the study to others.

Meetings were held as follows:

Los Angeles, California - June 10, 1964

Boston, Massachusetts - July 31, 1964

Portland, Oregon - September 1, 1964

Chicago, Illinois - September 3, 1964

Memphis, Tennessee - September 11, 1964

This paper presents a summary and analysis of the ideas and suggestions developed at these meetings. The ideas and suggestions were extracted and summarized from the records of the meetings. These records are in the National Fire Coordination Study files, Division of Fire Control, U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C. We made no attempt to evaluate supporting data behind each idea or suggestion. From this point of view some of them - or perhaps most of them - are subjective in nature. But these ideas do reflect the thinking of some of the most capable and best informed people in the fire field. Thus, they are powerful and important. This paper is dedicated to finding ways to use them most effectively in the National Fire Coordination Study.

Several other fire groups were told about the study and suggestions were received from them. These include the Middle Atlantic States Fire Chiefs Association and the Rural Fire Prevention and Protection and Forest Committees of the National Fire Protection Association. Other fire leaders were consulted before the study was started and some have participated in the study thus far. This paper does not deal with all these ideas and suggestions. It deals only with those developed at the five fire service briefing meetings.

THE PROBLEM

The National Fire Coordination Study team will prepare an analytical report as a first phase of the National Fire Coordination Study. This analytical report will be the basis for deciding the direction to take during the rest of the study. (See Exhibit A. Appendix). Among other things the analytical report will include feasible alternative courses of action and cost-effectiveness and impact analysis for each alternative.

Developing feasible alternative courses of action requires synthesis and analysis of pertinent available data including:

1. Findings of pertinent research
2. Findings and conclusions from mutual aid and command situation studies
3. Findings and conclusions from the study of large fires
4. Findings from review of pertinent literature
5. Effects of possible nuclear attacks on fire resources
6. Ideas and suggestions developed at the fire service briefing meetings

(See Exhibit B, Appendix)

This paper is concerned with item 6. The problem is to summarize, analyze, relate, and interpret these ideas so they can be synthesized and used meaningfully with the other data - items 1 through 5 - to develop feasible alternative directions for the OCD fire program.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this paper are to:

1. Summarize and arrange ideas and suggestions so they can be used effectively to help develop feasible alternative courses of action for the OCD fire program.
2. To inter-relate and analyze ideas and suggestions and develop conclusions or assumptions from them which are pertinent to the National Fire Coordination Study.
3. To recommend how these ideas and suggestions, and the conclusions and assumptions drawn from them, can best be used in the National Fire Coordination Study.

ANALYSIS

The summary of ideas and recommendations made during the briefing meetings - see Exhibit B, Appendix - form the basis of our analysis. Our analysis is designed to probe these questions:

1. What assumptions pertinent to the National Fire Coordination Study are generally accepted?
2. What ideas and suggestions conflict with one another?
3. What ideas and suggestions do not conflict with one another?
4. What ideas and suggestions identify special problems yet to be solved?
5. How are ideas and suggestions related to each other functionally?
6. What commitments were made that need follow through?
7. What geographical areas of the United States and major fire organizations were represented at the meetings? What were not?

These questions are probed in the following exhibits:

Exhibit 1 - Generally accepted basic assumptions.

Exhibit 2 - A comparison of ideas and suggestions about National Coordination of fire capabilities.

Exhibit 3 - Ideas and suggestions indicating special problems yet to be solved.

Exhibit 4 - Major categories the ideas and suggestions dealt with.

Exhibit 5 - Commitments made by Forest Service in response to questions and discussion.

Exhibit 6 - Summary of organizations represented at the briefing meetings.

Exhibit 7 - Map showing geographical location and types of organizations that attended the briefing meetings.

Exhibit 1

GENERALLY ACCEPTED BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

1. Civil Defense fire operational planning should be geared to nuclear attack. This sort of preparation will provide adequate capabilities to cope with other disasters.
2. The study is oriented to shelter protection because the core of OCD policy is fallout shelters.
3. Shelter from fallout must be considered in any attack caused fire situation both by civilian populace and firefighting forces.
4. National Fire Coordination Study cannot solve all problems. It will solve some and define others.
5. Fire services will usually be the first on the scene following a disaster.
6. Forest Service responsibility in the National Fire Coordination Study is to recommend courses of action to OCD. Implimenting these recommendations is an OCD responsibility.
7. The National Fire Coordination Study is primarily concerned with fire aspects of Civil Defense. Other activities will be considered when they influence the fire job.

Exhibit 2

A COMPARISON OF IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS ABOUT
NATIONAL COORDINATION OF FIRE CAPABILITIES
(Numbers Refer to Exhibit B, Appendix)

These indicate need and support for more National Coordination.

2. We need a National Fire Administrator to coordinate the fire service.
6. We need a recognized channel of information for the fire services. An open line of communication from national to local level.
8. Organize a system where one section of the country can work with another.
9. Federal coordination does not mean Federal domination.
13. Develop provisions for "Nationalizing" the fire service in a war emergency as was done in Britian.
18. Recommend how the fire plan of a city, county, or state should fit in with a national program.
26. We need a national fire academy in Washington.
39. Achieve more coordination in the field of fire research.

These question the need for or amount of National coordination.

3. Do we want Federal control of the fire services? What would a Federal administrator do?

Exhibit 3

IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS INDICATING
SPECIAL PROBLEMS YET TO BE SOLVED
(Numbers Refer to Exhibit B, Appendix)

1. Develop guidelines to show what fire forces do before Civil Defense takes over. Small disasters to national disasters.
2. We need a National Fire Administrator to coordinate the fire services.
3. Do we want Federal control of the fire services? What would a Federal administrator do?
6. We need a recognized channel of information for the fire services. An open line of communication from national to local level.
8. Organize a system where one section of the country can work with another. Clear up jurisdictional problems.
13. Develop provisions for "Nationalizing" the fire service in a war emergency as was done in Britian.
16. Consider a Civil Defense policy of building cities so they can be defended from fire.
22. Develop a good face mask for the fire service.
23. Supplemental equipment should be available to "back up" equipment used in mutual training and drills. Location of equipment is as important as the amount.
24. Give special consideration to water supply in urban areas.
25. Consider the need for adequate hose reserves and the need for supplies of fire hose larger than 2-1/2"diameter.
26. We need a national fire academy in Washington.

27. Simulate near actual conditions for training.

30. Decide if there is a need for auxiliary firemen as were used in World Wars I and II. If so, how many?

37. Study removal of legal obstacles to mutual aid.

38. Communication is a big problem in achieving effective mutual aid on large fires.

39. Achieve more coordination in the field of fire research.

40. Improve communications by converting research findings and other information to terms meaningful to operating firemen.

42. Study the techniques of mass urban fire control.

44. Determine the cost of an effective program. Fire services are presently barely able to cope with routine problems.

Exhibit 4

MAJOR CATEGORIES THE IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS DEALT WITH

1. Organization, coordination, and policy (20 different ideas and suggestions).
2. Protection of personnel and key facilities (1 suggestion).
3. Fire control equipment and supplies (4 different ideas and suggestions).
4. Training (7 different ideas and suggestions).
5. Defining nuclear disaster fire conditions (4 different ideas and suggestions).
6. Legislation (1 suggestion).
7. Communication nets and equipment (1 suggestion).
8. Research (2 suggestions).
9. Tactics (3 different suggestions).
10. Costs (1 suggestion).
11. Conducting the study (6 different ideas and suggestions).

Ideas and suggestions are summarized under the foregoing 11 major categories in Exhibit B of the Appendix.

Exhibit 5

COMMITMENTS MADE BY FOREST SERVICE IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

1. A list of the people who attended and minutes of the briefing meetings will be in the appendix but not in the body of the final report.
2. A representative group of fire service people will have an opportunity to reveiew the analytical report.
3. Forest Service will make the final decisions but if Forest Service disagrees with the majority of fire people this will be pointed out in the report.
4. Past studies, data from research papers, books, and other writings will be used to the fullest. We shall try not to duplicate work already done.

Exhibit 6

SUMMARY OF ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AT THE BRIEFING MEETINGS

Primarily Urban Fire Departments

Newton, Mass.

Mentons, Mass.

Winnetka, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Newton, Kansas

Hinstate, Ill.

Greenfield, Wisc.

Milwaukee, Wisc.

Lincoln, Nebraska

Davenport, Iowa

Rock Island, Ill.

Seattle, Wash.

Long Beach, Calif.

Santa Ana, Calif.

Burbank, Calif.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Pasadena, Calif.

Downey, Calif.

Torrance, Calif.

Covina, Calif.

San Francisco, Calif.

Las Vegas, Nevada

Glendale, Calif.

Louisville, Kentucky

Montgomery, Alabama

Lexington, Kentucky

Atlanta, Georgia

Civil Defense Organizations

Boston, Mass.

Portland, Maine

Madison, Wisconsin

Sacramento, California

Office of Civil Defense Organizations

Washington Office

Denver - Region 6

Everett, Washington - Region 8

Thomasville, Georgia - Region 3

State Organizations

Park and Forest Commission	Connecticut
Department of Natural Resources	Massachusetts
Conservation Department	Wisconsin
Department of Conservation	Illinois
Conservation Department	Michigan
Conservation Commission	Missouri
State Forester	Wyoming
Keep Oregon Green Association	Oregon
Oregon State Department of Forestry	Salem, Oregon
Washington Forest Prot. Assoc.	Washington
Oregon Forest Protection Assoc.	Oregon
Department of Natural Resources	Washington
Forestry Department	Tennessee
Division of Forestry	California

Iowa State University	Ames, Iowa
Fire Service Training	Olympia, Washington
Oklahoma State University	Stillwater, Oklahoma
Mississippi Forestry Commission	Jackson, Miss.
Tennessee Dept. Of Conservation	Nashville, Tenn.
Alabama Dept. of Conservation	Montgomery, Ala.

Private Organizations

Factory Mutual Research Corp.	Norwood, Mass.
Western Actuarial Bureau	Chicago, Ill.
Private Attorney	Madison, Wisconsin
Crown-Zellerback Corp.	Portland, Oregon
Millmen's Insurance Counselling Service	Portland, Oregon
Portland Fire Bureau	Portland, Oregon
Fire Engineering Magazine	New York, N. Y.

Fire Service Organizations

National Fire Protection Assoc.	Boston, Mass.
National Board of Fire Underwriters	Chicago, Ill.

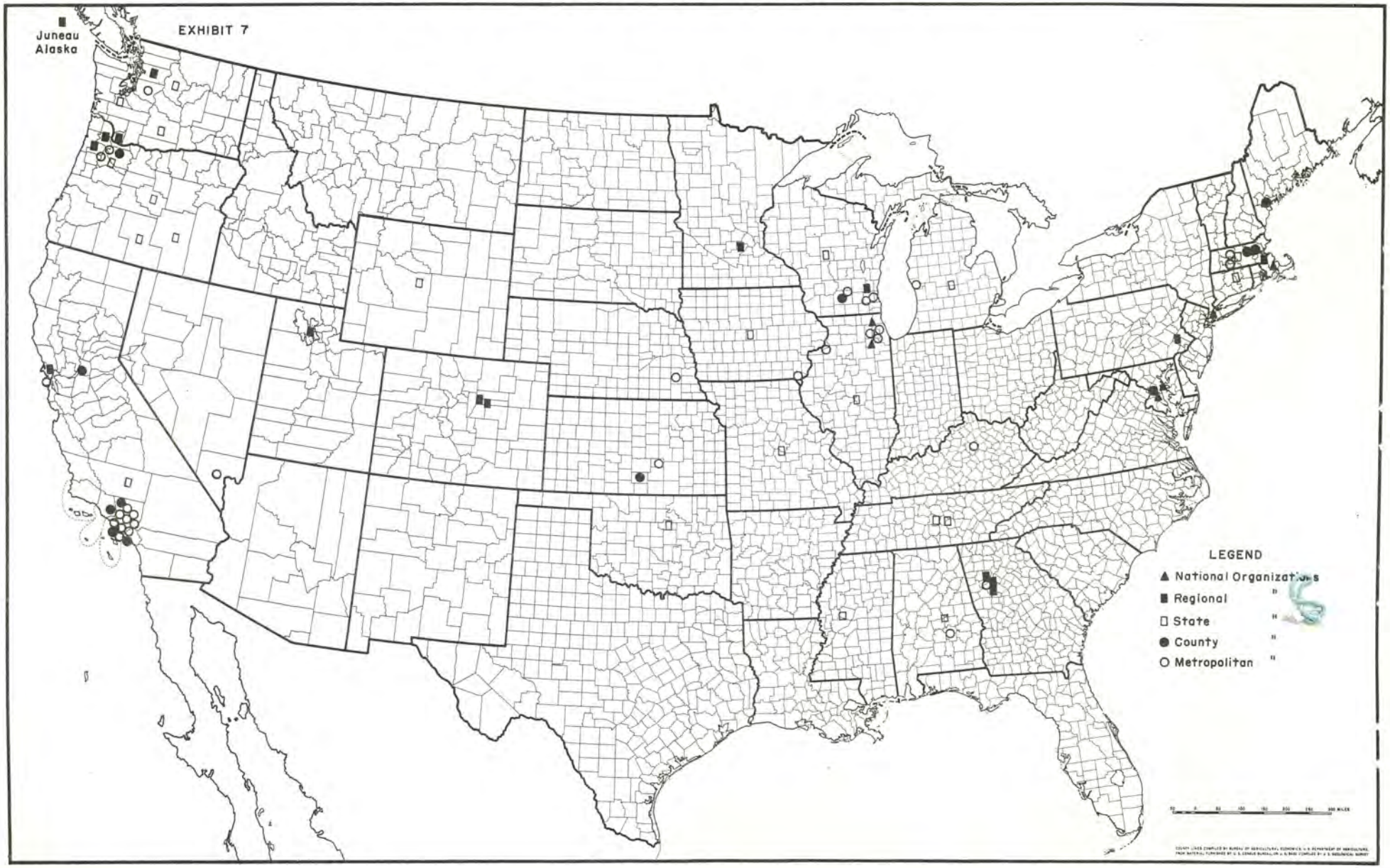
County Organizations

Fire Department	Sedgewick Co., Kansas
Fire Department	Ventura Co., California
Fire Department	Los Angeles Co., Calif.
Administrative Office	Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Government Organizations

USFS	Washington Office
USFS	Eastern Region
NPS	National Seashore
USFS	Rocky Mtn. Region
USFS	North Central Region
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Minneapolis, Minn.
USFS	Northern Region
USFS	Pacific Northwest Research Station
USFS	Pacific Northwest Region
USFS	Intermountain Region
USFS	California Region
USFS	Angeles National Forest
USFS	Southern Region
USFS	Cherokee National Forest
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Atlanta, Georgia

DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANIZATIONS PRESENTED AT BRIEFING MEETINGS



CONCLUSIONS

We can assume or conclude from our analysis of these ideas and suggestions that:

1. The fire services represented at the meetings understand the reasons for aiming the results of the National Fire Coordination Study at a shelter-centered program, but some question the advisability of limiting the scope of the study.
2. The National Fire Coordination Study cannot solve all fire problems. It can solve some. It can identify and describe many others and provide a coordinating influence to make effective use of existing capabilities and knowledge.
3. The fire services will play a front line, probably dominant, civil defense role in case of nuclear disaster.
4. The fire services cannot be considered singly in studying the fire suppression problem. Instead, we should identify the fire as the local point and then consider all other forces that can and should be brought against it. I.E., civilian populace, fire services, police, and transportation.

5. There is strong support and much need for more coordination of fire service capabilities to effectively cope with major disasters, including disasters national in scope. There also exists concern that coordination on a broader area will lead to control from higher levels and that local autonomy and strength will suffer. (See Exhibit 2, Analysis)
6. Our most difficult problem could be to find a way to achieve coordination and command to commit fire forces in the right amount at the right place to achieve national survival and at the same time preserve - yes, even strengthen - the ability of local units to act effectively and positively on their own initiative. (See Exhibit 2, Analysis)
7. The fire services are not agreed upon or have not settled the question whether to have or not to have a national administrator for the fire services. There is strong opinion on both sides of this question. The role that OCD should play in this, if any, is an additional unanswered question. (See Exhibit 2, Analysis)
8. An open channel of communication, through which key information can flow national to local level, is an important need of the fire services. This is important to successful fire civil defense.
9. Transmission of research findings to effective operational action could be improved.
10. Generally, as presently organized and financed, fire services can cope with only normal routine fire problems without help from outside their jurisdictions.

11. The 20 special problems yet to be solved, (see Exhibit 3, Analysis) if solved, would contribute to the effective use of fire capabilities in a nuclear emergency.

12. Because two fifths of all ideas and suggestions developed were in the area of organization, coordination, and policy- see Exhibit 4, Analysis. This subject area is of major concern to fire people. This should not be interpreted to mean that individual policy, organization and coordination items are more important than other individual items. Our assumption is that because more discussion hinged around policy, organization, and coordination, and more ideas and suggestions were developed, these subject areas then have more concern.

13. Following organization, coordination and policy, the concern in subject areas is in descending order as follows:

    Training

    Conducting the study

    Fire control equipment and supplies

    Defining nuclear disaster fire conditions

    Tactics

    Research

    All others the same

14. Forest Service will follow through with the commitments made at the meetings. (See Exhibit 5, Analysis)

15. Inter-unit command and mutual aid is more effectively achieved if the area coordinator or commander is a qualified member of the fire service.

16. When a local officer is assigned to both a recurrent operational job and an overall coordinator he should make provisions to delegate so he can give full attention to the coordinating job in the emergency.

17. Fallout protection and hardness of key communications and command stations is very important.

18. Training to help implement recommendations made by the National Fire Coordination Study will be important, complicated, and necessary. Simulating realistic factical and strategic situations will likely be an important part of this training.

19. The zone briefing meetings probably resulted in communicating pertinent information around the U. S., except that there were no resident representatives from the states of Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana, West Virginia, Vermont, and New Hampshire. Communicating information in these states is dependent upon national and regional organizations and contacts made outside the zone meetings. (See Exhibit 7, Analysis)

the ideas and suggestions. These ideas and suggestions came from some of the most knowledgable people in the fire control field. But we must consider that the briefing meetings were not primarily problem solving meetings. They were briefing meetings with an opportunity provided for participants to respond with ideas and suggestions. Time was not available during the meeting to study, debate, and seek the best solution to each problem.

Within this frame of reference, our recommendations about how to most effectively use the data in this report follow:

1. Examine the relationship of the total fire job to the tactical task of defending shelters. Is there any real conflict or difference here? (See Item 1, Conclusions)
2. Study and further define the 20 special problems suggested in Item 11, Conclusions. As the study progresses these problems can be related and evaluated against data gathered in other parts of the study.
3. Give all of these ideas and suggestions appropriate consideration and weight, along with data from other studies when developing alternative courses of action. (See Exhibit B, Appendix)
4. In addition to solving some problems the final report of the National Fire Coordination Study should define and describe as specifically as possible important problems yet to be solved. (See Item 2, Conclusions)

5. Relate the fire problem to the whole job of Civil Defense as alternative courses of action are developed. (See Item 4, Conclusions)

6. Consider the problem of achieving national, regional, and zone coordination of fire capabilities and command while at the same time preserving or increasing local autonomy and strength to be basic to most all aspects of the National Fire Coordination Study. (See Items 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, & 16 in Conclusions)

7. Build in to major recommended programs a way for research findings to be transmitted to training programs and operational achievement. (See Item 9, Conclusions)

8. Follow through specifically on the commitments made at the meetings. (See Item 14, Conclusions)

9. Analyze how well key communications and command facilities are protected from blast and fallout. Recommend what to do about this. (See Item 17, Conclusions)

10. Evaluate rural training project 107 for effectiveness and to see if certain procedures can be adapted to urban fire situations.

11. Make special effort to get information about the National Fire Coordination Study to areas not covered by the Zone Briefing Meetings or by contacts outside these meetings.

APPENDIX

Exhibit A - National Fire Coordination Study, Progress Plan

Exhibit B - A Functional Summary of Ideas and Suggestions Made During the Briefing Meetings

Exhibit C - Rosters of People Attending Each Meeting

Exhibit D - Work Plan for First Phase of OCD Project 229

EXHIBIT A

NATIONAL FIRE COORDINATION STUDY

(Progress Plan)

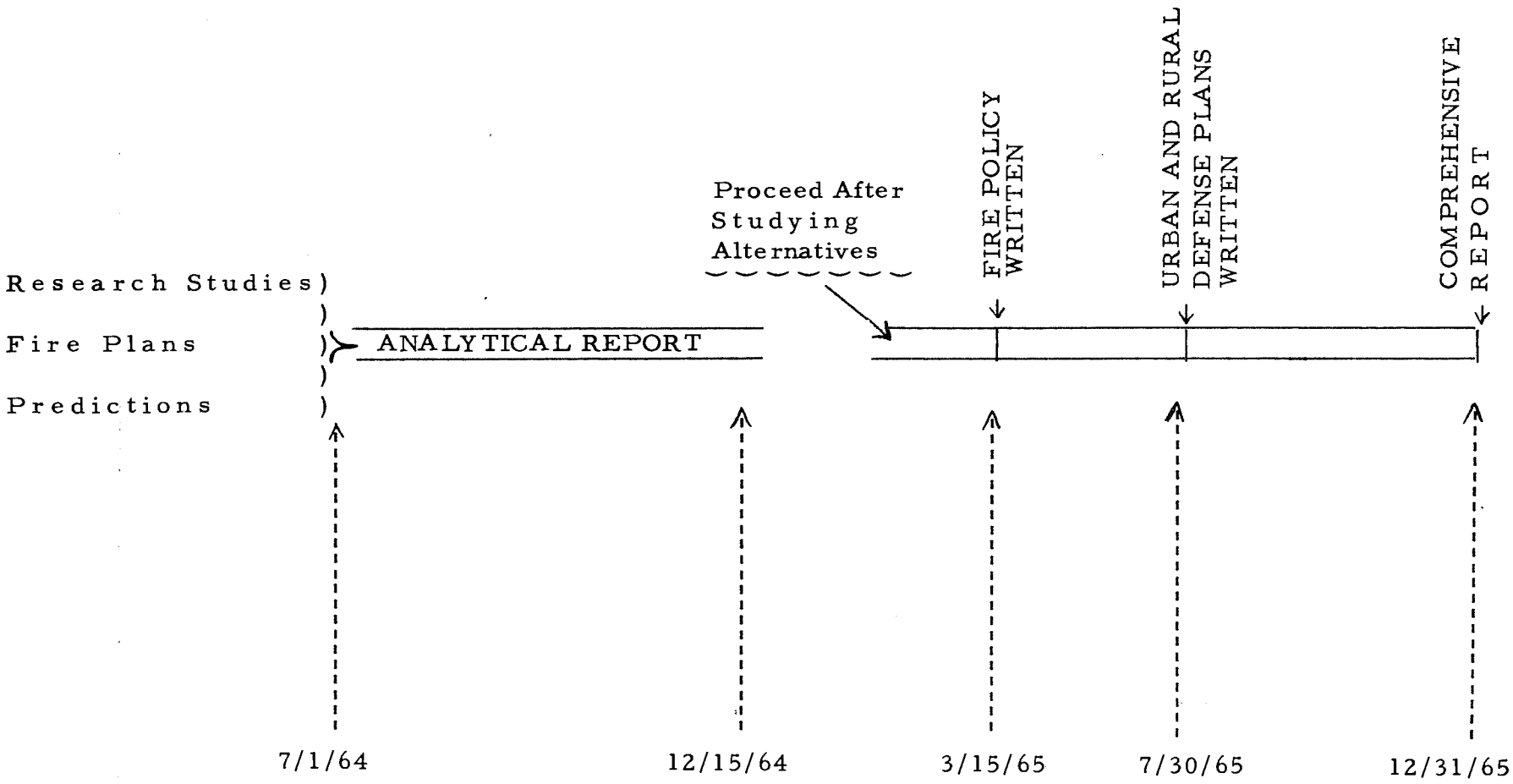


EXHIBIT B

A FUNCTIONAL SUMMARY OF IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS MADE DURING THE BRIEFING MEETINGS

Related to organization, coordination, or policy

1. Develop guidelines to show what fire forces do before Civil Defense takes over - small disasters to national disasters.
2. We need a National Fire Administrator to coordinate the fire services.
3. Do we want Federal control of the fire services? What would they do?
4. The National Fire Coordination Study should determine what the real organization and coordination problems are. Then recommend what to do about them.
5. Develop a good diagram of the existing fire service organizations in the United States. Define the fire service.
6. We need a recognized channel of information for the fire services. An open line of communication from national to local level. We do not have this now. Present channels for Civil Defense information are not adequate.
7. In some states, the State fire marshall is the State fire defense coordinator. Thus professional leadership is assured.
8. Organize a system where one section of the country can work with another. Define mutual aid zones. Clear up jurisdictional problems.
9. Federal coordination does not mean Federal domination.

10. The real problem is to develop an effective organization before the emergency occurs.

11. "Two hat" responsibilities - i. e., tactical fire chief and overall coordinator - gets too complicated to function well.

12. Stress association and working together of urban and rural fire forces.

13. Develop provisions for "Nationalizing" the fire service in a war emergency as was done in Britian.

14. Arrange a mutual aid system that is highly organized and coordinated. These plans should provide for movement of men and equipment for drill purposes.

15. Trace out the relationship between military and civil defense authorities.

16. Consider a Civil Defense policy of building cities so they can be defended from fire.

17. Emergency mutual aid and command arrangements should be an expansion of systems used in normal operations: Thus, confusion resulting from changing command will be eliminated.

18. Recommend how the fire plan of a city, county, or State fits in with a national program.

19. Prepare a coordinating fire headquarters organization chart and operating plan and select locations for this activity.

20. Decide what part the fire services should play to give Civil Defense full meaning.

RELATED TO PROTECTION OF PERSONNEL AND KEY FACILITIES

21. Communications and command stations should all be protected from fallout and hardened.

RELATED TO FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES

22. Develop a good face mask for the fire service.

23. Supplemental equipment should be available to "back up" equipment used in mutual training and drills. Location of the equipment is as important as the amount.

24. Give special consideration to water supply in urban areas.

25. Consider the need for adequate hose reserves and the need for supplies of fire hose larger than 2 1/2" diameter.

RELATED TO TRAINING

26. We need a National Fire Academy in Washington.

27. Simulate near actual conditions for training.

28. Have a trial or pilot fire defense training program.

29. Implement a training program through State fireman's organization or State training program.

30. Decide if there is a need for auxiliary firemen as were used in World Wars I and II. If so, how many?

31. There is a special need to develop information and a training program for Civil Defense of cities of 25-50 thousand in population.

32. Conduct training for the staff that will man the coordinated fire headquarters.

RELATED TO COSTS

44. Determine the costs of an effective program. Fire Services are presently barely able to cope with routine problems.

RELATED TO CONDUCTING THE STUDY

45. Don't pre-judge during the study. Gather facts, analyze, seek the best solution.

46. Consult with experts who have had experience in large disasters.

47. Distribute facts of the study to all services where needed.

48. Study the NATO file on the fire problem.

49. Re-activate the National Fire Advisory board, or similar board to advise the Forest Service during the study.

50. We should not limit the concept of the fire study to "support of a shelter-centered Civil Defense Program."

RELATED TO DEFINING NUCLEAR DISASTER FIRE CONDITIONS

33. We should go to Japan and England for advice, since they have experienced extreme disaster conditions.

34. Generally we are thinking in terms of disaster situations that are much too small.

35. Develop a range of tactical and strategic nuclear fire situations. Present these to the Fire Services.

RELATED TO LEGISLATION

37. Include removal of legal obstacles to mutual aid as part of the study. Authority to cross jurisdictional boundaries is needed. Many states cannot commit resources beyond State boundaries.

RELATED TO COMMUNICATION NETS AND EQUIPMENT

38. Communication is a big problem in achieving effective mutual aid on large fires.

RELATED TO RESEARCH

39. Achieve more coordination in the field of research.

40. Improve communication by converting research findings and other information to terms meaningful to operating firemen.

RELATED TO TACTICS

41. Among other things, decide if we can do anything at all to cope with fires following a nuclear attack.

42. Study the techniques of mass urban fire control.

43. Strengthen or maintain capability to fight fire with what we have in an emergency.

EXHIBIT C

ROSTERS OF PEOPLE ATTENDING EACH MEETING

Memphis, Tennessee Orientation Meeting - 9/11/64

1. Assistant Chief
   Major Albert R. Deppe
   Louisville Division of Fire
2. Chief W. T. Mallory
3. Assistant Chief F. E. Herlong
   Montgomery Fire Department
4. Chief Earl R. McDaniel
   Lexington Fire Department
5. Captain H. A. Horton
   Atlanta Fire Department
6. John Spring, R-8
   Division of Fire Control
7. Andrew Brands, R-8
   State and Private Forestry
8. Merle S. Lowden, Director
   Division of Fire Control, W.O.
9. W. R. Moore, National Fire
   Coordination Study, W. O.
10. Carl Henry, District Forester
    Tennessee Forestry Department
    Jackson, Tennessee
11. C. F. Attaway, Fire Chief
    Department of Conservation
    Montgomery, Alabama
12. Evan Pitt, Dept. of Conservation
    and Commerce, Nashville, Tenn.
13. H. O. Stewart, Fire Chief
    Forestry Commission
    Jackson, Mississippi
14. G. L. Sartain, Director
    Fire Division of A&M
    Oklahoma State University
15. John Chaffin, R-8
    Cherokee N. F.
16. Mr. Sweeney
    Atlanta OCD Region
17. Verlen Carter
    Fish & Wildlife Service
    Atlanta, Georgia

The original roster for this meeting was lost in production. This roster may not be complete.

Attendance Rosters (Continued)

Boston, Massachusetts Orientation Meeting - July 31, 1964

Name	Title	Address
William R. Moore	Chief, National Fire Coordination Study	U. S. Forest Service Div. of Fire Control Washington, D. C.
Merle S. Lowden	Director, Division of Fire Control	U. S. Forest Service Washington, D. C.
Frederick A. Berkins, Jr.	Chief, Fire Dept.	Newton, Mass.
John Leary	Information Officer Boston Civil Defense	115 S. Hampton St. Boston 18, Mass.
Milton C. Stocking	Exec. Secretary Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Committee	c/o Park & Forest Committee Hartford, Conn.
Edward L. Peltier	Chief, Branch of Fire Control	U.S. Forest Service Upper Darby, Pa.
Joseph T. Fitzsimmons	Lt., Fire Department	Menton, Mass.
Edward W. Cousins	Engineering Consultant Factory Mutual Research Corporation	Norwood, Mass.
Harry W. Mitchell	Cooperative Fire Control U. S. Forest Service	Upper Darby, Pa.
Harold E. Frank	Civil Defense Director	Portland, Maine
Carl P. Johnson	Chief, Fire Department	Portland, Maine
Donald M. O'Brien	Editor, Fire Engineering	New York, N.Y.
Francis B. Mahoney	Director, Forest & Park Department of Natural Resources	Boston, Mass.
Kenton A. Beaujean	Chief, Bureau of Fire Control, Dept. of Natural Resources	Boston, Mass.

Boston Orientation Meeting

Name	Title	Address
George M. Von der Lippe	Chief Ranger, Cape Cod National Seashore National Park Service	Eastham, Mass.
Perry Bugbee	General Manager, NFPA	Boston, Mass.
John Fitz Patrick	Civil Defense Liaison Officer	Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

(The Boston Fire Department personnel in attendance did not sign this roster.)

Attendance Rosters (Continued)

Portland, Oregon Orientation Meeting - 9/1/64

Name	Organization	Address
David R. Kyle	U. S. Forest Service	Missoula, Mont.
Albert Wiesendanger	Keep Oregon Green Assn.	Salem, Oregon
Frank Sargent	Oregon State Dept. of Forestry	Salem, Oregon
James P. Johnston	Crown Zellerbach Corp.	Public Serv. Bldg. Portland, Oregon
David Bruce	PNW Forest and Range Experiment Station	Portland, Oregon
Fred L. Mattson, Jr.	Millmen's Insurance Counseling Service	401 Oregon Bank Bldg. Portland, Oregon
W. H. Larson	Washington Forest Protection Association	6659 Stuart Bldg. Seattle, Wash.
James B. Corlett	Oregon Forest Protection Association	Portland, Oregon
Lyle Ctoochick	Fire Service Training	Olympia, Wash.
M. R. Stenerson	Coop. Fire Control U. S. Forest Service	Portland, Oregon
Thomas C. McNerney	Seattle Fire Dept.	Seattle, Wash.
Clarence E. Edgington	U. S. Forest Service	Portland, Oregon
John Pierovich	U. S. Forest Service	Washington, D.C.
Tim Dunlop	Portland Fire Bureau	55 S.W. Ash
Robert P. Mobley	Supr. Firemen's Train.	305 Pub. Serv. Bldg. Salem, Oregon
R. A. Beswick	Wash. Dept. of Natural Resources	P.O. Box 110 Olympia, Wash.
Melvin T. Hyatt	U. S. Forest Service	Ogden, Utah

Portland Orientation Meeting

Name	Organization	Address
Edward H. Marshall	U. S. Forest Service	Portland, Oregon
Paul Spaeth	OCD, Region 8	Everett, Wash.
Ken Wilson	U. S. Forest Service	Portland, Oregon
Merle S. Lowden	U. S. Forest Service	Washington, D. C.
Les Colvill	U. S. Forest Service Study Member	Portland, Oregon

Attendance Rosters (Continued)

Chicago, Illinois Orientation Meeting - 9/3/64

Name & Title	Organization	Address
Merle S. Lowden, Director Division of Fire Control	U. S. F. S.	Washington, D. C.
Dave Harrison, Acting Reg. Director - OCD Reg. 6	Dept. of Army	Bldg. 50 Colorado
Boyd A. Hartley, Asst. Secretary	National Board of Fire Underwriters	222 W. Adams Chicago, Ill.
Rod A. Porter, Fire Marshall	Fire Department	414 Green Bay Winnetka, Ill.
G. J. Slattery, Asst. Dir. Civil Defense	Chicago Fire Dept.	Chicago, Ill.
Dan F. Vogel Fire Chief	Fire Department	2429 Montana Cincinnati, Ohio
Elvin Warhurst Fire Chief	Fire Department	200 East 3rd Newton, Kansas
Raymond A. Davis Fire Chief	Sedgewick Co. Fire Department	503 Court House Wichita, Kansas
L. E. McCabe Deputy Chief	Sedgewick Co. Fire Department	503 Court House Wichita, Kansas
M. M. Bergman, Chief Fire Control	Conservation Dept.	Lansing, Mich.
Tony Skufca, Fire Div.	U. S. Forest Service	Denver, Colo.
Neil LeMay, Chief Forest Ranger	Conservation Dept.	Wisconsin
E. E. Nuuttila State Forester	Dept. of Conservation	Illinois
Lee C. Fine, Chief Fire Control	Conservation Committee	Missouri

Chicago Orientation Meeting

Name & Title	Organization	Address
Louis C. Hermel, Deputy Regional Forester	U. S. F. S.	Milwaukee, Wisc.
Caroline Clapperton Sec'y. M. Bergman	Dept. of Conservation	Lansing, Mich.
Wm. Aultfather Regional Forester	U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Minneapolis, Minn.
Wayne E. Swanson Fire Chief		204-90 1st St.
Keith Royer, Supervisor, Fire Svc. Extension	Iowa State University	110 Marston Hall Ames, Iowa
Emanuel Fried, Chief	Hinsdale Fire Dept.	Hinsdale, Ill.
Allen Hulett, Rept. Co-Director Fire Rescue Svc.	State Bureau of Civil Defense	Madison, Wisc. Hill Farm St.
Charles H. Rule, Chief	Greenfield Fire Dept.	7325 Forest Home Greenfield, Wisc.
Ken Stanton	Western Actuarial Bu.	P. O. Box 1089 Chicago
William Stamm, Deputy Chief	Milwaukee Fire Dept.	930 Madison St. Milwaukee, Wisc.
James R. Moher, Chief	Milwaukee Fire Dept.	Milwaukee, Wisc.
A. J. Logan, Asst. Dir. Coop. Forest Fire Control	U. S. F. S.	Washington, D.C.
J. W. Holliday, Coop. Forest Fire Control- Div. State & Private Forestry	U. S. F. S.	Milwaukee, Wisc.
Carl E. Johnson, State Forester	Cheyenne	Wyoming
G. C. Brown, Chief's Aide	M. F. D. (Fire Dept.)	Milwaukee, Wisc.

Chicago Orientation Meeting

Name & Title	Organization	Address
William J. Emerson Chief, Fire Control	US Forest Service Region 9	Milwaukee, Wisc.
Dennis B. Ward, Chief	Fire Department Muskegon	Michigan
Jim Morgan, Atty.		Madison, Wisc.
Roscoe A. Benton, Chief	Fire Department	Lincoln, Nebr.
Lester R. Schick, Chief	Fire Department	Davenport, Iowa
W. L. Pettit, Chief	Fire Department	Rock Island, Ill.
Wm. E. Clark, Supervisor	State Office Bldg.	Madison, Wisc.
William R. Moore, Chief National Fire Coordination Study	U. S. Forest Service Fire Control	Washington, D.C.

FIRE SERVICE EMERGENCY PLANNING CONFERENCE

June 10, 1964

Los Angeles, California Orientation Meeting (Roster)

Name	Organization	Address
Merle S. Lowden	U. S. Forest Service	Washington, D.C.
Jack Fitz Patrick	OCD, Dept. of Defense	Washington, D. C.
Mike Schori	Calif. Div. of Forestry District VI	California
John Hastings	Calif. Div. of Forestry	Sacramento, Calif.
Robert McBride	U. S. Forest Service	San Francisco, Calif.
Leonard Foster, Chief	Fire Department	Long Beach, Calif.
John Garthe, Chief	Fire Department	Santa Ana, Calif.
W. J. Taylor, Chief	Fire Department	Burbank, Calif.
B. B. Haggard, Chief	Fire Department	Ventura Co., Calif.
Carl D. Friddle, Captain	Fire Department	Ventura Co., Calif.
H. L. Miller, Chief	Fire Department	Los Angeles, Calif.
T. W. Heidner, Chief	Fire Department	Pasadena, Calif.
R. W. Gain, Chief	Fire Department	Downey, Calif.
J. J. Benner, Chief	Fire Department	Torrance, Calif.
R. R. Lucas, Asst. Chief	Fire Department	Torrance, Calif.
C. W. Bahme, Deputy Chief	Fire Department	Los Angeles, Calif.
Harold L. Bowhay, Chief	Calif. Disaster Office	Sacramento, Calif.
William Beaty	U. S. Forest Service	Pasadena, Calif.
Sim Jarvi	U. S. Forest Service	Pasadena, Calif.

Name	Organization	Address
Norman J. Farrell	U. S. Forest Service	San Francisco, Calif.
Ken Crosier		Inglewood, Calif.
Gene Davis, Chief	Administrative Office	Los Angeles, Calif.
Richard A. Miller, Chief	Fire Department	Covina, Calif.
William P. Lindecker, Deputy Chief	Fire Department	San Francisco, Calif.
C. D. Williams, Chief	Fire Department	Las Vagas, Nevada
Norm Stolley, Chief	Fire Department	Glendale, Calif.
Elmer Osterman	Calif. Div. of For.	Orange Co., Calif.

Los Angeles County Fire Department Personnel

K. E. Klinger, Chief Engineer
William H. Weyant, Chief Deputy
Victor Petroff, Div. Chief
Walter Meagher, Div. Asst. Chief
Noel M. Manchester, Battalion Chief
Richard Houts, Battalion Chief